FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

LISHED, WEEKLY,
d J. Hale,
, if paid in advance;
he year of subscrip-
he end of the year.

inserted for sixty cents
& thirty cents for each
Advertisers are request-
of insertions desired, or
till forbid, and charged

must be post paid.

nals of the late

ave been published, and
No opportunity will be
to the different Parishes
July 1, 1833.

Auction.

Market House, on Thurs-
o'clock, the SUMMER
unt, at present occupied
On the premises are a
, Stable, &c. and a good
liberal.
SO,
E and LOT on North st.
and John Eccles, Esq.
omfortable House, good
c. all under good fence.
SANDFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

ce.

ndebted to HENRY L.
ted to call on the Sub-
counts, or they will, with-
in the hands of an Officer
E. L. WINSLOW,
tee of Henry L. Jones.
833. 39-3w.

Wanted.

to the Subscriber by Note
particularly those in the
equested to call and settle
s further indulgence can-
ng to do so, may expect to
counts in the hands of an

H CAMPBELL, Jr.
33. 39-6w

N GINS.

gain commenced the man-
ins, at his residence, Lees-
. C. and intending to make
he has engaged the ser-
orkmen in the Southern
ared no pains, in procur-
ls; and to ensure patron-
price to $2 per Saw, six
cash. His Gins being war-

e, he will keep them con-
& Johnson's. If he meets
e will next year establish
ille, in which case he will
ir Gins for a considerable
d, which will be of great
ing Gins, and also to the
in the Fayetteville market,
his article, as to quality of
in.
J. W. POWELL.
ohnson, John M. Dobbin, C.
aker.
39 3m.

EWARD.

the custody of the Subscri-
the County of Cumberland,
f May past, negro boy
WIS,
of Maurice Waddell, of
bout 14 years of age, and
ill give the above reward
delivery to me in the

ICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
39 6w.

OOKS.

of Alroy, by author of Vi-
Island; Wacousta, a Tale;
Biography of good Wo-
emoirs of the Duchess of
orab; Stuart's 3 years in
ck's Discourses; Rosine
f Swallow Barn; Euler's
hy, being Nos. 55 and 56
y; Chronology, key to His
ith & Dwight's Travels in
6 Scott's Novels, at the ve-
each Novel; Nos. 9, 10 and
ibrary, containing American
orks; Dick's Christian Phi-
c. Evidences of Christianity;
aint's Pocket Book; Pulpit
Irving's Works; Irving's
ngston; Life of Milton; Man-
ott's Natural History, Phil-
n; Memoirs of Duchess d'A-
opsy; Paris Pharmacologia;
ll on Blood Letting; Smith
Bache's American Dispen-
nflammation; Gould's Plead-
tionary; Grove's Greek and
ok; Girl's Book; New York
2; Parley's Rome; Child's
echism of History; Child's
Dictionary Spelling Book;
Union Bible Questions; Flute
ale by
E. J. HALE.

hereby given,

stituted and appointed Anson
and lawful Attorney for the
due me, and to grant dis-
and all persons having any
ill present them to said Bai-

JAS. McKEOWN.
38-3w.

r Notice.

ug duly appointed Agent
ct for the settlement of the
Keown, requires all those in-
McKeown or himself, to come
same immediately, or their
ill, on the first of July next,
ds of an officer indiscriminate-

ANSON BAILEY.
38-3w.

AP PAPER,

Fayetteville Book Store.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 Barrels MACKEREL, No. 3,
8 half barrels do, No. 2,
75 kegs Nails.
By W. WHITEHEAD.
June 25, 1833.

To a Baker

WHO understands the Baking Business, and is of good habits, and can come well recommended, will hear of a desirable situation, for which he can have the cash weekly or monthly.
H. S. McINTYRE & CO.
Bennettsville, S. C., June 22. 38-3t.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note dated about the 30th May last, for fifty-two Dollars and fifty Cents, given to Levine Wood, as I am determined not to pay twenty-eight Dollars of the amount, it having been obtained of me in a fraudulent manner.
C. A. TUTON.
June 24, 1833. 38 3w.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,
—On Hand—
350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1. Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.
The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1833.
Flora Martin and others,
vs.
Archibald M Bryde, and Atlas Jones, surviving Ex'rs of Wm. Martin, } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Atlas Jones, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made as to him for six weeks, in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Star, that he plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him. A true copy from the Minutes.
Witness, James McBryde, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1833, and 57th year of American Independence.
JAS. McBRYDE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1833.
Flora Martin and others,
vs.
Arch'd McBryde and Atlas Jones surviving Ex'rs of Wm. Martin, dec'd } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Atlas Jones, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made as to him, for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Raleigh Star*, that he plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition, or Judgment *pro confesso*, will be taken against him
(A true copy from the Minutes.)
Witness, James McBryde, Clerk of said Court at office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1833, and 57th year of American Independence.
JAMES McBRYDE.

Sunday School Depository.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of
Sunday School Books,
Comprising a few copies of nearly every work issued by the American Sunday School Union, which will be sold very low. Orders from Sunday Schools thankfully received.
E. J. HALE.
June 10, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

ASMODEUS at large, by Bulwar; Robber of the Rhine; Journal of a Nobleman; Sicilian; Book of the 101; German Prince; Quakerism *not* Christianity; Christian Example; Life of John Jay; Pencil Sketches; Gleanings in Natural History; Indian Traits; Mrs. Morrell's Voyages; with a large supply of *School Books, Blank Books, Papers* &c. received by
E. J. HALE.
June 10, 1833.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.
20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.
100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
April 30. 30tf.

FOR SALE,

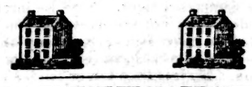
A Very neat Newark built SULKEY, up on Elliptic springs.
C. P. MALLETT.
May 6, 1833.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

10 Hhds. prime Brown SUGAR,
10 do do MOLASSES,
Just received by steam boat John Walker, and for sale by
HENRY HORN.
June 3, 1833. 35-6w.

Sugar and Coffee.

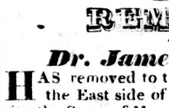
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER.
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 2. 38-tf.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.
The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.
J. W. COCHRAN.
June 1,,1833. 35tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them.—Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832 77 tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.
October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Cambiet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.
—ALSO—
Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*
L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by
JONES FULLER.
May 10, 1833. 32tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.
J. HUSKE & SON.
May 12, 1833. 32tf.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.
In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,
Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,
CONSISTING OF
White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.
HARDWARE, consisting of
Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.
GROCERIES, consisting of
Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C. LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of
Boots and Shoes,
Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.
Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

From the Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

LONDON.

When a stranger from the provinces visits London for the first time—when he is driven for the first time from the Exchange to Charingcross—he is generally a good deal amazed, and in no small degree stupified. London can neither be rightly described as a town nor as a city; it is a nation; a kingdom in itself. Its wealth is that of half the world; and its amount of population that of some second rate countries. Londou was originally a town on its account. It is now composed of the cities of London and Westminster—the latter having been a seat of population on its western confines—besides a number of villages, formerly at a distance from it in different directions, but now engrossed within its bounds, and only known by the streets to which they have communicated their appellations. All now form one huge town in a connected mass, and are lost in the common name of London. By its extensions in this manner, London now measures seven and a half miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of five miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

The increase of London has been particularly favored by the nature of its site. It stands at the distance of sixty miles from the sea, on the north bank of the Thames, on ground rising very gently toward the north; and so even and regular in outline, that among the streets, with few exceptions, the ground seems perfectly flat. On the south bank of the river the ground is quite level; and on all sides the country appears very little diversified with hills, or any thing to interrupt the extension of the buildings. The Thames, which is the source of greatness and wealth to the metropolis, is an object which generally excites a great deal of interest among strangers. It is a placid, majestic stream of pure water, rising in the interior of the country at the distance of a hundred and thirty eight miles above London, and entering the sea on the east coast about 60 miles below it. It comes flowing between low and fertile banks, out of a richly ornamented country on the west, and arriving at the outmost houses of the metropolis, a short way above Westminster Abbey, it pursues a winding course between banks thickly clad with dwelling houses, manufactories, and wharfs, for the space of eight or nine miles, its breadth being here from a third to a quarter of a mile. The tides affect it for fifteen or sixteen miles above the city, but the salt water comes no further than thirty miles below it. However such is the volume and depth of water, that vessels of seven or eight hundred tons reach the city on its eastern quarter. Most unfortunately the beauty of this most exceedingly useful and fine stream is much hid from the spectator, there being no quays or promenades along its banks, as is the case with the Liffey, at Dublin. With the exception of the summit of St. Paul's, the only points of sight for the river are the bridges, which cross it at convenient distances, and, by their length, convey an accurate idea of the breadth of the channel. During fine weather the river is covered with numerous barges or boats of fanciful and light fabric, suitable for quick rowing; and by means of these pleasant conveyances, the Thames forms one of the chief thoroughfares.

London consists of an apparent interminable series of streets, composed of brick houses which are commonly four stories in height, and never less than three. The London houses are by no msans elegant in their appearance; they have for the most part a dingy ancient aspect; and it is only in the western part of the metropolis that they assume any thing like a superb outline. Even at the best, they have a meanness of look in comparison with houses of polished white free stone, which is hardly surmounted by all the efforts of art, and the daubing of plaster and stucco.—The greater proportion of the dwellings are small. They are mere slips of buildiugs, containing, in most instances, only two small rooms on the floor, one behind the other, often with a wide door of communication between, and a wooden stair, with balustrades, from bottom to top of the house. It is only in the more fashionable districts of the town that the houses have sunk areas with railings; in all the business parts, they stand close upon the pavements, so that trade may be conducted with the utmost facility and convenience.

The lightness of the fabric of the London houses affords an opportunity for opening up the ground stories as shops and ware-houses. Where retail businesses are carried on, the whole of the lower part of the edifice in front is door and window, adapted to the best advantage to the passengers. The London shops seem to throw themselves into the wide expansive windows, and these, of all diversities of size and decorations, transfix the provincial with their charms. The exhibition of goods in the London shop windows is one of the greatest wonders of the place. Every thing which the appetite can suggest, or the fancy imagine, would appear there to be congregated. In every other city there is an evident meagerness in the quantity and assortments. But here there is the most remarkable abundance, and that not in isolated spots, but along the sides of thoroughfares, miles in length. In what ever way you turn your eyes, this extraordinary amount of mercantile wealth is strikingly observable; if you even penetrate into an alley, or what you think an obscure court, there you see it in full force, and on a greater scale than in any provincial town whatsoever.

It is equally obvious to the stranger, that there is here a dreadful struggle for business. Every species of lure is tried to induce purchases, and modesty is quite lost sight of.—A tradesman will cover the whole front part of his house with a sign, whose gaudy and huge characters might be read without the aid of a glass at a mile's distance. He will cover the town with a shower of colored bills, descriptive of the extraordinary excellence and cheapness of his wares, each measuring half a dozen feet square, and to make them the more conspicuous, he will plaster them on the very chimney tops, or, what appears a very favourable situation, the summit of the gable of a house destroyed by fire, or any other calamity calculated to attract a mob. In short, there is no end to the ways and means of the London tradesmen.—Their ingenuity is racked to devise means for attracting attention, and their politeness and suavity of manner exceed almost what could be imagined. Yet it is all surface work. Their civility is only a thin veneering on the natural character; after pocketing your money, they perhaps care not tho' you were carried in an hour to the gallows. But why should we expect any thing else? It would be too much for human nature.—The struggle which takes place for subsistence in London is particularly observable in the minute classification of trades, and in inventive faculty and activity in individuals in the lower rank. Money is put in circulation through the meanest channels.—Nothing is to be had for nothing. You can hardly ask a question without paying for an answer. The paltriest service which can be rendered is a subject of exaction. The shutting of a coach door will cost you two pence; some needy wretch is always rising up, as if by magic, out of the street, to do you this kind turn. An amusing instance of this excess of refinement in the division of labor, is found in the men who sweep the crossing places from the end of one street to another. These crossings are a sort of hereditary property to certain individuals. A man having a good deal the air of a mendicant, stands with his broom and keeps the passage clean; for exercising which public duty, the hat is touched, and a hint as to payment is muttered, which in many cases meets with attention, for there are a number of good souls who never miss paying Jack for his trouble.—We happen to know a gentleman who never passes one of these street sweepers without laying a contribution into the extended and capacious hat.

The constant thoroughfare on the pavement of the city always forms a subject of wonder and curiosity to the stranger. When the town is at the fullest in winter and spring, the pavements is chocked with passengers, all floating rapidly on the streams in different directions, yet avoiding any approach to confusion, and in general, each rounding any difficult obstruction in the way, with a delicacy and tact no where to be met with. Many of the strangers who arrive in London from the country are possessed with dreadful notions of the dangers along the streets. In their youth they have carefully perused a tattered copy of "Barrington's New London Spy," a work which as a matter of course horrified them with accounts of ring-droppers, cut-purses, foot-pads, and others, who subsisted on way-laying simple passengers. Before they leave home, they sew up their money in the linings of their clothes, and resolve never to show more than sixpence at a time,—in public. They also determine to have all their eyes about them wheresoever they go, and make up their minds never to appear astonished at any thing, lest they be singled out for robbery, and perhaps murder. Catch them, if you can, going any way but the main lines of a street; the Strand and Fleet are their regular beat, and they would as soon think of crossing the deck of a line-of-battle ship in time of action, as venture through any of the narrow streets or short cuts. No, no; they know better than to do that.

Strangers make a serious miscalculation when they imagine that they are to be annoyed or plundered in the streets of London. These streets are now as well regulated as those of any town in the empire, if not better, and no one is liable to interruption or spoliation unless he court the haunts of vice, or remain out at improper hours. You may at all times of the day walk along without suffering the slightest molestation. Nobody will know you are there. In the midst of dense moving crowds, you are as much solitary as a desert. You are but an atom in a heap; a grain of sand on the sea shore. It is this perfect seclusion that forms one of the chief charms of a metropolitan life. You depart from a retired part of the country where you cannot stir out unobserved, and plunging into this overgrown mass of humanity, you there live and die unobserved and uncared for.

Coal Mine on Fire.—The singular spectacle of a coal vein on fire is to be seen in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, at no great distance from the Schuylkill Valley Rail road. It is supposed that fire was communicated to the coal vein some years ago, since which it has been in a state of ignition, smoke having been seen at different periods issuing from the ground in various places. The fire is distinctly visible from the surface of the ground by means of a shaft.—*Miner's Jour.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June 25.

About half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, our news schooner the Journal of Commerce, came up from the ship Fredonia, Capt. Page, bringing us Havre papers to the evening of May 21st, and Paris to the 20th inclusive, containing London dates to the evening of the 18th.

LONDON, May 17.—The representatives of West India commerce convened yesterday, and deliberated on the measures to be taken for opposing the emancipation project.

Mr. Cutlar Ferguson announces, for the 13th June ensuing, a motion calling the attention of the Chamber to the situation of Poland, and the engagements entered into by England in regard to that country, by the Treaty of Vienna.

Yesterday, Mr. Cobbett made a motion in the House of Commons, that the name of Sir Robert Peel should be stricken from the list of members of the privy council in consequence of his being the author of the bill restricting the issue of bank notes to the sum of five pounds. There were but 4 votes in its favor, and 278 against it.

Paris, May 21.—It is not true that a duel has been fought in London between the Duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

London, May 18.—It is stated that the squadron of Sartorius was still at anchor in the beginning of the month, near the Bayonne Islands, Sartorius having received a part of his arrears, but the sailors being yet discontented.

Paris, May 17.—The news from Alexandria received to-day, via Toulon, gives reason to believe that the affairs of the East are actually settled.

An express sent by Ibrahim Pacha, and another by Admiral Roussin, arrived at Alexandria about the same time. The French and foreign legations immediately assembled at M. Meinault's Soon after, this news was circulated through the whole city. The Governor of Alexandria had already received orders to discharge the artillery in token of rejoicing. All the French and foreign ships of war fired a salute of 21 guns, and were dressed out with flags. The city was illuminated in the evening, and a brilliant ball was given by the Consul General of France, to which all the authorities were invited. M. Chardon is the bearer of the Treaty of Peace.

It seems almost impossible that news received in so direct a manner, and with so many particulars, should be false; yet such appears to be the fact. A Paris date of the 18th says, "The reserve which the Government maintains in regard to this news affords ground of suspicion in regard to its correctness. Besides, it is impossible that the treaty should have been signed on the 9th at Kintahia, and yet not have been known at Constantinople on the 28th. The news, therefore, is premature. Yesterday and to day direct intelligence from Constantinople has been anxiously awaited; but none has arrived. The next courier may bring us news of the signing of the Treaty, and propably of the ratifications.

Constantinople, April 25.—(By an extraordinary conveyance.) Ibrahim still insisting that the district of Adana shall be ceded to him, and the Porte refusing to yield the point, the hope which had been entertained, after the return of M. Varennes from Karaia, and the publication of the manifesto ceding the Pachalics of Syria to the Vice roy of Egypt, that the Turco-Egyptian affair would be amicably settled, is unfortunately disappointed; for Ibrahim has suspended the retreat of his troops.

New York, June 30.

Our news schooner Eclipse arrived in town this morning, with London papers to the evening of the 22d May, brought by the packet ship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. CHAMPLIN.

The question of the expediency of the British Corn Laws had been again discussed in the House of Commons, and although it resulted in retaining all their objectionable features for the present, it is evident, we think, that some alteration in them will eventually be made.

The Cotton Duties Reduction Bill had passed both Houses and received the Royal assent.

It will be seen from our report of the London market that serious apprehensions are entertained of a great scarcity of food in the British East Indies, and that it has already affected the prices of Rice.

The accounts from Ireland represent the state of the public mind of that country as perfectly tranquil.

The most important intelligence on foreign affairs is that relative to the Dutch and Belgian question. It would appear that the King of Holland has, at last, agreed to an indefinite armistice. An official announcement of this event has, it is true, not yet appeared; still the positive tone in which the London papers speak of it, leave little reason to doubt that it has actually taken place. By this convention the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France, and the interruption of their navigation, on the part of the Dutch Government, will be removed. The services of the English and French united squadrons will thus likewise be dispensed with, and intercourse between the different parties and Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will, by the same arrangement, be sent home. The Armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definitive settlement of a permanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free." The convention was agreed upon with the Dutch Plenipotentiary, and the same day sent off to Holland for ratification.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the Address of Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, to the President of the United States, in the Hall of Representatives, in Boston:

Mr. President: The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, representing the sentiments and feelings of their constituents, learnt with great satisfaction, during their recent session, your intention to visit this section of the Union. Aware that the time proposed for your journey would not allow to the members the desired gratification of personally presenting to you their respectful salutations, by a concurrent and unanimous vote of both Branches, the honor of tendering to you the congratulations of the Government, upon your arrival in the Capital, and the hospitalities of the State, during your continuance in it, was especially assigned to the Executive.

This office it is most grateful to me to be permitted to discharge. And I have now the happiness, within these Halls, where the Resolution of the Legislature was adopted, and in the presence of this assembled multitude of your fellow citizens, *in the name of the Government and People of the State*, to bid you WELCOME TO MASSACHUSETTS!

Welcome, sir, most cordially welcome to all of interest which can here be offered worthy your attention and enjoyment!

We desire to present to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the evidences of the prosperity of this portion of a common country, over which, by the free suffrages of your fellow citizens, you have for a second time been called to preside.

We would point you to our *Agricultural* resources, and to the condition of an enlightened and independent *Yeomanry*, the Proprietors and cultivators of a rugged yet productive soil, which is alike the occasion and the reward of a virtuous and untiring industry.

We would exhibit the amazing result of the progress of that spirit of enterprize and improvement in *Manufactures* and the *Arts*, which has filled every valley with busy population, and made every water-fall subservient to the devices of human skill and ingenuity.

We would invite you, at the same time, to observe in our city and commercial towns, how that Trade flourishes, in the connexion of Domestic product with home consumption, and the exchange of the fabrics of the workshop for the raw material, which is the growth of every clime. And more especially would we commend to your notice our public Institutions, the Schools and Seminaries of Learning, those noble monuments of our fathers' wisdom and patriotism and piety; and the Hospitals and charitable Asylums for the relief of the destitute and the afflicted, the beneficent provisions of more recent time.

We speak not of these things in the pride of local vanity. They are the legitimate fruits of our happy Republican form of government, a government, in the establishment of which we rejoice to recognize the active agency of your early years, and to the support of which you have signally contributed, in various important stations, in maturer life. They spring, as do all political and civil enjoyments, from that *National Sovereignty* and *Independence* which you have so valiantly defended, when assailed by Foreign Foes, and that *Union under the Constitution*, which, with equal patriotism and glory, you no less triumphantly asserted, on a late memorable occasion, against *internal Disaffection and Disloyalty*.

May this visit, undertaken for the purpose of becoming better acquainted, from personal observation, with the interests and sentiments of the people, confirm these patriotic views, which you have expressed, of the mutual dependence of each section of the country upon every other, for the continuance of the prosperity of the whole. And may it be your happiness, as it has been that of your illustrious predecessors, when the labors and responsibilities of the highest station of earthly distinction shall be laid aside, to enjoy, in the tranquility and dignity of venerated age, the cherished respect of a nation of Freemen, benefitted by your public life, and grateful for your many services.

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN ROXBURY.

The President and suite arrived at Roxbury about 2 o'clock, on Friday. He was received with civic and military honors, at the south-west entrance of the Common, on the old road from Jamaica Plains; at which place a large and beautiful arch had been thrown across the road and tastefully ornamented with flowers, evergreens, pine trees and red and white roses. On the top part of the arch there was a beautiful display of plants and pots of flowers. On each side of the arch were mottos. On that side approached by the President was the following:

"New England Principles. The Principles of the Proclamation."

On the reverse—*"The Union must be preserved."*

Here the President was met by the Selectmen and a Committee of the Town. The Chairman, Jona. Dorr, Esq., addressed the President in the following manner:

Sir: In behalf of the Selectmen and Committee of the inhabitants of Roxbury, I am requested to meet you here, and greet you with a free, frank, and hearty welcome. We duly appreciate your public services.

And may *his* powerful arm long remain nerved,
Who said—The UNION—it must be preserved.

To which the President made the following laconic reply:—

"It shall be preserved, Sir, as long as there is a *nerve* in this *arm*."

BOSTON, June 27.

The President, Vice President, Secretaries Cass and Woodbury, and Major Donelson, took their departure from this city yesterday morning. The morning was excessively cold for the season, damp, and disagreeable. But the President's health appeared better, and the party were anxious to proceed on their tour. They breakfasted soon after 8 o'clock, at Tremont House, with the City Authorities and Committee of Arrangements. After having taken leave of the City Authorities, and of the Ladies of the house in the drawing room, the President and suite repaired to the University of Cambridge—here the immediate Government of the College, the Corporation and Board of Overseers, and the Students were prepared for his reception. The President was conducted to the college chapel, where, in presence of the Executive of the State, the Government and connexions of the University, the Students, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the President of the U. S. was addressed and welcomed to the University in happy style by Mr. President Quincy. The degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred on the President in the usual manner, and he was addressed in Latin on behalf of the Students, by Mr. Francis Bowen, of this city, a member of the senior class. An appropriate hymn having then been sung, the distinguished guests proceeded to the Library in procession, and visited the other College buildings, and then, as we learn, received hospitalities at the mansion of Presieent Quincy. The following extract from the "Transcript" gives an account of the President's progress to Charlestown:

"From Cambridge he passed, with his suite, to Charlestown accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and other Officers of State. He was met on his entrance to the town by the Columbian Artillery, the Light Infantry companies, Phalanx, and Guards, and escorted to Bunker Hill. He was conducted to a raised platform near the monument, where he was addressed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in a congratulatory speech of about 15 minutes duration, to which the President made a brief reply. He was then presented with a box made from the timber of "Old Ironsides," containing a ball thrown at the battle of New Orleans, and another thrown at the battle of Bunker Hill."

The President, though not well enough to be present at the public dinner prepared for him at Salem on Wednesday, was sufficiently revived on Thursday, after viewing the Salem Museum and making an excursion through the town, to proceed to Lowell.

On the score of the President's health, the Boston Centinel of Friday, holds this language:

"We learn that on his arrival at Salem yesterday, the President was ill from the fatigues of his journey, and the inclemency of the weather. It is a matter of general regret that he thinks proper to make such rapid speed. It is difficult to fathom the object of it. If we have been correctly informed, however, it is the object of some of his immediate friends, (or more properly, perhaps, of some of those who are immediately about his person,) to hurry him on to Concord, New Hampshire, where the Legislature are waiting for him. We have heard it stated that they finished all the legislative business necessary to be done this season, some days ago, and that they are now waiting only to receive the President. If this be true, it is then a question for the President himself to decide, whether he is prepared to risk his life and health for the gratification of a Legislative ovation. We have heard it stated that Dr. Warren, his attending physician in this city, advised him to remain quiet for four or five days, even should the weather be pleasant. The President's rapid progress cannot but be attended with imminent peril to himself. He may weather a storm of several days, without serious difficulty, but oft repeated exposures are dangerous to the most hardy constitutions. Upon his immediate attendants and advisers be the responsibility."

BOSTON, JUNE 29.

A gentleman of this city, who was at Lowell on Thursday, states that the parade in honor of the President's arrival, exceeded all anticipation. The President approached the place about 3 o'clock. The military escort was composed of a company of artillery, a company of riflemen, several companies of light infantry, and a procession of young females employed in the factories. The number of women in this procession was from three to four thousand. All were neatly dressed in white, with sashes of different colors to designate the different manufacturing establishments, to which each respectively belonged. They were formed four deep.—The length of the procession gave occasion to a spectator to remark that there was a *mile of girls*. After the President and suite had arrived at the Merrimack Hotel, the whole procession passed in review before him.

The manufacturing works had all been suspended during the day, and, at the request of the President, one of the mills was put in operation, that he might witness the ingenuity of the machinery, and the immense power of the water-wheels He appeared to be much engaged, and made such inquiries as evinced that he felt a deep interest in the establishments and the progress of our manufactures. He afterwards attended a public dinner at the Merrimack Hotel, where it was his intention to pass the night and proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for several days previous.

As we expected.—The Boston Centinel of yesterday thus unveils a portion of the plans to which the President's tour has been made subservient:—

Since the visit of the President and Vice President in this city, it is perfectly manifest that the Vice President is regarded by the regular Jackson party here as the true heir apparent. Before this visit, all was dark and equivocal with the party, as to who was to be considered the Cæsar

Now, all is plain: touched by the wand of the Magician in person, all the clouds are dissipated, and all the mystery is cleared up: every Jacksonian is also a Van Buren man dyed in the wool. The Presidential party are now reposing in Concord, New Hampshire, at the Head Quarters of Isaac Hill; the Legislature is in session there, and no doubt a deed of conveyance, signed, sealed and delivered, of the good people of that State, will be executed in favor of Martin Van Buren. Of this, we have no kind of doubt, and we hold ourselves responsible to our readers for the correctness of what we assert. The Vice President will doubtless visit Portland next, and a similar arrangement will probably be attempted in regard to the State of Maine. It therefore behooves the people of other States far and wide, to take notice of what is enacting in the immediste wake of the unconscious President, and to take the proper measures to counteract an attempt by the Vice President and his partisans, to convert the President's tour into an electioneering expedition, for the benefit of the New York politician of fortune.

During the President's stay at Hartford, Connecticut, he visited the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, where the exercises were exceedingly affecting.—The pupils being requested to write on their black board—"We are happy to welcome the President and *Vice*-President of the U. States"—one of them made a mistake and wrote—"We are happy to welcome the President and *second* President of the United States." The Petersburg Intelligencer remarks, that this incident, no doubt, recalled to the mind of Mr. Van Buren, Shakespear's account of the visit of Macbeth to the weird sisters—*"We hail thee Thane of Cawdor, &c."*

Importance of Newspapers.—"The basis of our government, (says Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Col. Carrington) being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I shoul not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

THE CHOLERA AT LEXINGTON.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the National Gazette, dated Lexington, Kentucky, June 16:

"On Sunday, the 2d inst. that awful scourge of God, the Cholera, broke out in Lexington, and its ravages have been dreadful and desolating beyond example—not excepting even New Orleans. It is the opinion of the best informed, that not far short of 400 have fallen victims in about 14 days, and this too with a greatly reduced population.—More than one half, probably two thirds, fled soon after its commencement. Not the intemperate, not the dissolute, not the wretched and poverty-stricken alone have fallen, but many of our best citizens—men of wealth, of character, of sobriety, of religion. No less than ten or twelve communicants in our church, and I presume a proportional number in all the rest. Many of our most worthy and respectable ladies also,—among them, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Governor Scott. Thus the pestilence has seemed to take a more elevated range than it has usually done in other places. It is true, that many of the lower classes have fallen. It has been very severe upon the blacks, especially upon those who were *free*. They had nobody to care for them, and money would not command attendants. But, after all, no more than upon others, in proportion to thier numbers.

"The progress of the disease has been frightfully rapid. Many have gone to their beds *well*, and have been in their graves before the next noon. The panic has been dreadful, and the more so as it was wholly unexpected. All that could fly fled. The City Authorities disappeared—no hospital for the poor provided—no Board of Health formed—no medical reports made or required—and now, no mode of ascertaining our exact loss We can only *guess* at it by the numbers of the *missing*. Stores have been shut—hotels and taverns shut—public houses, printing offices, &c. all shut; and, in short, nothing *open* but grave yards and their *premonitories*—apothecaries' shops. Even butchers and bakers suspended their functions, and country people ceased to supply our market. In short, the general cry seemed to be that of Napoleon's shattered troops, at the battle of Waterloo—'Sauve qui peut' Our physicians are either dead or broken down. Dr. Dudley alone I believe has stood it through, and is still on the alert. Some others are trying to follow his example, *a la distance*. Dr. Cooke, a host in such a scene, has been unfortunately put *hors de combat*, by a fall. But, alas!—the most they have done is by way of *prevention* The *real* Cholera has been cured but in a few cases — But I have no doubt all has been done that was possible, in a state of society so completely disorganized. The general suffering has been great, and individual suffering beyond description No paper has been printed, or handbill issued, because there was no body to do it. All was consternation and dismay. Some, who fled, were soon brought back on the bier—others were buried in the country. Graves could not be dug, nor coffins made, so fast as they were wanted. A number of coffins, or boxes, were sometimes put in one hole. Ten or a dozen bodies have been left in the grave yard, unburied till their turn came next day. When we retired, at night, we could not expect, and hardly dared to hope, to meet again *well*. Such, sir, has been the Cholera in Lexington.

"I said our City Authorities had disappeared. This is true of them as a body. The Mayor and Col. Comly have been active. But individuals have generously, and I may add, with a godlike zeal, devoted themselves to *doing good*, and to the mitigation of suffering. First and foremost, on this list, is Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church, who, in body, is but the skeleton of a man, but in heart and soul, a *giant* in every good word and work. His whole time, day and night, rain and shine, has been devoted to the consolation of the dying, or the funeral services of the dead. From early dawn to midnight he has been constantly on his feet, or on his knees; and to me, it seems a miracle, that he is still on duty, as bright as ever! What *other* clergymen here have done—I have not heard. David Sayre, too, has devoted himself, body, and soul, and purse, to the alleviation of misery, and deserves from the friends of humanity a brighter meed, than ever graced the brow of a monarch. Many others have followed his example. Several gentlemen too in the country have contributed generously to our relief, by sending in and distributing, beef and other necessaries. Among these I need not name the patriot Farmer of Ashland.

"But we trust, that the agony is nearly over. The cloud of pestilence, which has so long brooded over our city and burst upon it with all its fury, is beginning to recede. Only 10 or 12 deaths last night, and but few new cases. The weather is now fine, and we cannot but hope, that Providence, in his infinite mercy, will say to the torrent of desolation which has been deluging our city,—*thus far and no further*. But Lexington has received a shock, from which it cannot speedily recover."

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.

The Cholera within the last few days has very much abated with us, as to the number of cases and malignancy. Yet this is not a reason why our public authorities and citizens should relax in their prudence. It can scarcely be doubted that the Cholera has remained in this city since its first visit last fall; with more or less virulency, it occasionally broke out. And we can have but little hope that it will entirely leave us this summer. But, with proper precautionary measures, it can, most assuredly, be kept under. It has been observed in its travels to make but short stay and little havoc in cities noted for their cleanliness. Thus Philadelphia suffered but little from this scourge, and Boston scarce at all. With due attention to cleanliness, it is certainly less to be feared than any other malignant disease; and it consequently behooves us to neglect no means by which we may mitigate its terrors. Let the city be thoroughly cleansed, and constantly kept so, by our police, and let each citizen make it his duty to attend to his own particular premises, and keep a strict watch over those of his neighbors. The result will be, that we shall pass the remainder of the season and the fall in security.—*Argus.*

NASHVILLE, June 17.

The result of our inquiries respecting the disease at the Penitentiary is, that it is evidently declining—that only a few cases were prescribed for yesterday, and that general health is returning. At the commencement of the Cholera in that institution, there were 82 convicts, out of which number 17 have died, and all except two have suffered an attack. In the city, as will be seen by the list of deaths, the disease is subsiding—though disposition to disordered bowels and other symptoms of Cholera, continue to occur, they are generally manageable by timely care, and we are cheered by the hope that the hum of business which has for some time been nearly a stranger to our streets, will soon return.—*Repub.*

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) June 22.

The Cholera.—This mysterious and fatal disease still lingers amongst us, and continues to carry off some of our citizens. We had hoped, ere this, to have it our power to announce its entire disappearance from our city. This we cannot yet do; but are highly gratified at being enabled to state that it continues to abate. Since Wednesday last there have not been, so far as we have heard, more than from 4 to 6 deaths a day, and some of them from old or relapsed cases.

Our citizens who left the city are gradually returning, and our city begins to assume a much more cheerful aspect. In a very few days we hope to see the stores and shops all open again, and our citizens resuming their several occupations. We cannot, however, advise too sudden a rush of our citizens to their homes, especially with their families.

We understand that the Cholera made its appearance in Paris on Thursday last, with great mortality; 10 or 12 cases proving fatal in a little over 24 hours. We learn it has also been very fatal at the Lower Blue Licks.

P. S. We learn that the Paris stage this morning brings an account of 8 more deaths in that place yesterday and last night.

In addition to the deaths in Georgetown, from Cholera, we have to announce that of Mr. Wm. Eastham, on Thursday last; and a child of John M. Jones, Esq. some days previous. Mr. E. had been sick 10 or 12 days.

Lancaster, Ky.—We have seen a letter from Lancaster, with the following endorsement upon it: "June 21. We had ten deaths in town yesterday from Cholera; among them Miss Mary Robertson."—*Observer.*

HAGERS-TOWN, June 27.

A few cases of Cholera have occurred, during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not, we are unable to say.

We are truly gratified to learn that our fellow Townsman, Dr. THOMAS HUNT, has been eminently successful in his practice on Col. PROCTOR'S plantation, in the vicinity of New Orleans. Eight physicians had been successively employed, previous to Dr. HUNT'S engagement, and had abandoned the place in despair, as doomed to destruction. Col. PROCTOR'S gang consisted of 200 negroes, 85 of whom had perished before Dr. HUNT, prompt in obeying the call of humanity, reached the scene of desolation; and although *every negro* on the place was *several times* attacked by the disease, he grappled with and subdued it, with the loss of but *a single patient*—a triumph of professional skill perhaps without a parallel.

Charleston Courier.

A Puzzler.—Married, recently, in Bethleham, Con. Mr. Chauncy Strong, to Miss Mary Ann Kassom. By this connection, he becomes son of his sister, brother to his uncle, nephew to his brother, and cousin to his nephew. She becomes sister to her mother, daughter to her brother, sister to her aunt, aunt to her cousin, niece to her brother, and cousin to her niece. Query—in what relationship will the next generation stand?

Extract of a letter from Black Hawk, Chief of the Holy Alliance of Sacs, Foxes, Pottawattamies, &c. to his illustrious squaw *Debikit Ikibis*, or the Star of the Night:

Pa Bouchian, (New York,) Fifth Moon

My Sweetest: I am now on my way home. I am glad, for I begin to be tired of being stared at by the white squaws, who, I believe, all want to marry me. I believe all this admiration is owing to my having killed a few Long Knives, and burnt up some of the women and children in their wigwams; for there is nothing these people, especially the women, run after with such eagerness as a murderer. They hunt him as we do a Buffalo, and see him hung up with the same pleasure as we do dried meat. They are a very curious people, and asked me many questions which I answered with a grunt. One of the Black Goats came to convert me, but I told him, as soon as they could all agree among themselves, if they would send me word, I would take the matter into consideration.

You can't think what a great man I have become among these people, in consequence of having burnt some wigwams and killed a few Long Knives. Though they boast of their power and numbers, I can see plainly enough they stand in great awe of me, for when they come into my presence they are like so many stuck pigs. The great Father at Washington was mighty civil, and made me a long speech, of which I did not believe one word; but I was even with him, for I made him another, in which there was not a syllable of truth. I believe they think the red men are all fools, or like some of the long eared dogs I see here, who, the more you whip them, the more they crouch and lick your hand. This is also the case with the young pappooses; and from their being so frequently whipped, I judge, leads to their abject submission to a system of tyranny which has been called freedom, in order to reconcile them to being treated like slaves. * * * *Cour. and Eng'r.*

Exposure.—Some dozen years since a gentleman in Essex county hearing a racket in his cellar, in the evening, went down, and detected a man in the act of searching his store of eatables, with the felonious intent of "hooking" werewithal to feed his family. As the offender was wretchedly poor, the good man hunted his pork tub, intending to make him a present of a middling and dismiss him. But the search was fruitless—there was not pork enough in the barrel to offend the sensibilities of a Hebrew. Disappointed in his first generous intentions, he bethought him of giving the thief good advice, which done, he wound up with "and remember, John, if I catch you here again, I'll expose you!" "If you do, Parson M.," said the rogue, "I'll expose you!" "Expose me!" —Yes, for having no pork in your barrel!" —*Lowell Journal.*

The following was written on the back of a one dollar bill of the Moptpelier Bank, Vermont State.

"This is the last dollar I have left out of $15,000, left me by a father; and, O God! how has it gone? Would to heaven I could say by doing good. But alas the theatre and lotteries and the gaming table have consumed it all; and I am now a vagabond upon the earth, and am in fear I shall soon take up my abode in a gloomy cell.—*June* 1, 1832."

Cheap Reading.—If the rising generation be not wiser and better than the present, or any preceding age, they will certainly have themselves only to blame, since *knowledge* of every kind can be had at a much cheaper rate, at the present day, than it could ever before be obtained.

Drum Ecclesiastic.—"Ah, sir," exclaimed an elder, in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late minister was the man! He was a *powerful* preacher, for i' the short time he delivered the word amang us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the insides out o' five bibles!"

FROM THE RALEIGH R

Our University.—Ann
Commencement furnishes
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FORENOON.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Latin Salutatory Oration. *Stokes.*
3. Oration on Mental Philos *King, Iredell.*
4. A Forensic Debate. Ar
ges now in progress in the
likely to increase the happ
Warren E. Kennedy, *Wilk*
Newbern.
5. Oration on National Pr
Thom, *Guilford.*
6. A Forensic Debate. W
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AFTERNOON.

7. Oration on Belles Le
Leasburg.
8. Oration on Influence o
tional character and Literat
yer, *Norfolk.*
9. A Forensic Debate.
the University of North Ca
ed to the immediate vicinity
M. Crenshaw, *Wake*, Pro
Greenville.
10. Oration on Female influe
Owen, *Oxford.*
11. Valedictory. William N.
12. President's Address to the
13. Degrees conferred.
14. Reading of the Report of
15. Conclusion with Prayer.

In the discussion of the
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The degree of A. M. was
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er, of Chapel Hill.

ERVER.
TTEVILLE:
VENING, JULY 9, 1833.

.—We understand that the passed off in a very accept- is town. The Oration of th, Esq., is very highly ve universal satisfaction, f the Declaration by John We understand that the in more than its usual d better than on any oc- rs past. There was no

Ve take pleasure in re- e of despatch which has ed on our river. The ker left Wilmington on o'clock P. M. with a hea- ed, and arrived here on ock A. M. Discharged, , and departed on Friday . Arrived at Wilming- 7½ A. M.; discharged, rted on same day at 3½ re on Sunday at 5 P. M; off for Wilmington on 5 o'clock. It will be e from this place to Wil- as performed in less than f the consignees will be roper head.

mprovement Convention, t Raleigh on Thursday by about 120 Delegates, nties, chiefly of the cen- ern and Northern parts was but one Delegate t of the State west of n. But abundant evi- that this was not owing rest in the subject, but of the notice, and the bu- r among the farmers.— er, as was the represent- that a body composed of distinguished and talent- mbled in North Carolina. thought of its results, and some be regretted, that not designate a particu- ch to unite the means of tely constructing a Rail convinced, that the ef- men who composed that d with more earnestness ut such a feeling in the eople, as will lead to a nt of some if not all of There is no reason to ntrary, every ground guished gentleman, in called upon the Con- prediction, that in less Road would actually be other, still more eminent, re so) sensibly touched when he declared, that, oped yet to see the day, *uld be done for his coun-* to witness the accom- s hopes, and to see the honor and interests he fully, reach that point of y which she deserves. opportunity of collecting the proceedings of the its session, but will here- iciencies of memory, from ount which will be pub- by the Secretaries. was called to order on a nor Owen, that His Ex- Swain be appointed to rations, which was u- and with like unanim- Patterson, a Delegate arles Manly, Esq., a , were appointed Se-

en adopted, providing a General Committee, n each Delegation, to red the whole subject ment, and all proposi- the Convention on the of these were submitted, ct,—

n H. Bryan,—That the into the expediency of l Road from Raleigh to

er,—A Rail Road from ton and thence to Louis-

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Seawell,—A Rail Road to the Yadkin; another the Roanoke westward- ected by lateral Roads gh.

on,—A Rail Road from n.

D. Jones,—A Rail Road ilmington.

F. Patterson,—A Rail ville to Wilkesborough.

Winslow,—A Rail Road yetteville.

that it would be impos- many conflicting inter- ed by these and perhaps irst point settled by the e, was, that it was in- end any specific object. on a series of resolu- nt considerable altera- on, and the substance adopted, is,

ate, instead of keeping rs, in the march of im- ionary.

ist in improving her con- al Assembly ought to raise m as will afford substantial prosecution of public works.

3d. That the first efforts of the State should be directed only to the accomplishment of objects having in view the concentration of the trade at markets within the State. In other words, to no works for conveying produce to a *primary market without* the State.

4th. That the Legislature be asked to take two-fifths of the stock of any Company hereafter formed for constructing a work of Internal Improvement, in which individuals shall have taken, and paid or secured to be paid, the other three-fifths.

5th. That a Committee of twenty be appointed by the President, to publish an address to the people on the subject; and to memorialize the Legislature.

6th. That a Corresponding Committee of 20 be appointed in each County.

7th. That a second Convention be held at Raleigh on the 4th Monday of Nov. next, to be composed of 3 Delegates from every County in the State.

On the 3d resolution, a long and able, and occasionally very warm debate occurred. Its adoption was earnestly opposed by the Delegates from the Counties on the Roanoke contiguous to the Virginia line and the termination of the Petersburg Rail Road, and a few others, and as earnestly advocated by many Delegates from other sections. Those who supported the resolution, were, Messrs. Robert Strange, Jos. A. Hill, Wm. Gaston, John H. Bryan, Louis D. Henry, Samuel F. Patterson, and Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Those who opposed it, were Messrs. James Iredell, Geo. E. Badger, Wm. M. Sneed, Wm. A. Graham, Spencer O'Brien, and Frederick Nash. The debate occupied nearly the whole of Saturday, and the question was finally settled by the passage of the resolution, 57 votes to 35.

The other resolutions were adopted without any material debate or objection.

At the close of the Convention thanks were returned to Gov. Swain, for the manner in which he had presided; to which he responded in a most eloquent Address, the principal object of which was to show the impropriety of the ablest and best men in the State retiring from her service rather than encounter the trouble of a contest for a seat in her councils. He was listened to with the most marked attention, and his sentiments warmly applauded. As he was immediately requested to prepare and furnish a copy of his remarks for publication in the Journals, we shall not do injustice to them by any attempt to embody them here.

The Convention then adjourned, with an appearance of great good feeling on the part of all.

After the adjournment of the Convention on Saturday afternoon, a meeting was held by the Delegates from Wake, Johnston, Lenoir, Wayne, Sampson, Craven and New Hanover, for the purpose of devising means to carry into effect the scheme of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough, and thence to Newbern or Wilmington, or to both. It is said, that it was resolved to make an effort immediately to get the necessary amount of stock taken previous to applying to the next Legislature for a Charter; and that to further this object, a gentleman of Raleigh, whose name we do not feel at liberty to mention, but whose talents well qualify him for such a task, had volunteered to devote a few weeks to meeting the people at public places and on public occasions, for the purpose of harangueing them on the subject, and ascertaining what amount of stock will be taken. Very confident hopes appear to be entertained of success.

On Friday last, the members of the Convention were invited by the citizens of Raleigh to partake of a bountiful Collation provided at their expense in one of the rooms of the Government House. Nearly 150 gentlemen were present, from whom Governor Swain and Judge Seawell were selected to preside. The profusion of good things provided for the occasion, much as they were relished by the company, were, however, entirely eclipsed by the good things *said*. We do not recollect ever to have been present at a scene of more enjoyment.

We have no time since the adjournment of the Convention, to indicate at large our views of the course which it is now the policy and duty of the Cape Fear and Western interest to pursue. We will however, in few words, remark, that as we appear to be deserted by the Eastern Counties, who have formed new alliances, it is necessary that we redouble our own exertions, and take some steps to do within ourselves what they will not aid us in doing. We have heard of no mode in which so much can be done in obtaining subscriptions to our Rail Road as that adopted by the gentleman of Raleigh, viz. to go among the people and see what can be subscribed. We think it all important that an effort of this kind should be immediately made, to obtain further subscriptions in this County, and in the Counties West of this. If successful, let us prosecute our Yadkin Rail Road to as remote a point West as possible. There is an immense trade with the extreme West, and with East Tennessee, which may be secured to us by *prompt* measures, and forever lost by inaction. If, after all exertions are made, it should appear that the means cannot be obtained, that the West will not second with her money as well as her good wishes, our plans, it will then be at our option, and it will be our duty, to seek some other point to which we may direct our means, and at which we may hope to be met by a liberal subscription. At present it strikes us that Raleigh will be that point. A Rail Road between these two points, though it would not in one respect be of so much value to the State as the Yadkin, would yet, we think, be as likely to be successful, and to yield a good return for the investment, as any one yet projected within the State. It would have the carriage of the U. S. Mail, and of a number of passengers probably twice as great as would travel any other route that could be devised, and would afford a mode of transportation for the produce of one of the largest and most wealthy Counties in the State, and considerable portions of other Counties. These remarks are made in haste, and without consultation with our citizens, whose views we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining; but we trust they will be wide awake to the importance of the subject, and will be ready to discuss it, *and to act upon it.*

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Capitol of the State at Raleigh, was performed with great pomp on Thursday last the 4th July, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, assisted by the Governor of the State, the building Committee, and superintendant. An address was deliverd on the occasion by Dr. Simmons J. Baker, the Grand Master; another by Judge Seawell, Chairman of the Committee, and another by Gov. Swain, and a Prayer by the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of the University of N. C. These will doubtless be inserted in the next Raleigh papers, from which we intend to copy them.

The foundation is laid on the site of the old State House, and is 50 feet longer by 16 feet wider than the old building. It has already been raised about 3 feet, and is built of the most beautiful Granite, obtained from the State quarry about 1¼ miles from the Capital, by means of the Rail Road running from the one point to the other. It is supposed that the entire building will be composed of this most durable and beautiful material, if the Legislature will sanction the small increase of expense which will thus have to be encountered—as we sincerely hope it will. Whilst we are erecting an edifice for such a purpose, let it be one that will do honor to the State—one that will last as long as her liberties are preserved. We believe that if the work is completed in the style in which it has been commenced, it will be excelled by no Legislative building in the Union, the Capitol at Washington excepted.

We take this occasion to express our gratification at noticing the substantial and handsome style in which the improvements are progressing upon most of the lots from which buildings were swept by the fires of January and September, 1832. The foundations and fronts of the buildings are of Granite, and in the fashionable style of the New York stores, viz. the entire front of the first story composed of Granite pillars, and doors and windows. This gives an air of lightness and beauty to the Stores which will make Raleigh again, one of the handsomest towns in the Southern Country. We must not omit to say, that the walls and rear of the buildings are of brick, and that some are already covered with Tin and Zinc. We trust that they will thus provide against a recurrence of such desolating scenes as they have been called so frequently to witness.

The celebration of the late Anniversary in Raleigh, at which we were present, was in fine taste. After the Corner Stone of the Capitol was laid, the Declaration was read in the Presbyterian Church, by Charles R. Ramsay, Esq. and an excellent and appropriate Oration delivered by Henry J. Cannon, Esq. In the evening, there was a beautiful illumination in the grove of the Capitol, with transparences, music, &c. and a balloon sent up in handsome style.

Disaster.—The St. Packet David Brown, which has heretofore been so successful as a Passenger boat between the cities of New York and Charleston, has lately met with a disaster which will put a stop for a time to her trips. On the evening of the 2d instant, whilst on her way to Charleston, and within about 130 miles of that city, it was discovered by accident that the boiler was so much damaged as to endanger her safety. The steam was immediately let off, the boiler emptied, and the vessel steered for the nearest port. On the following morning, she arrived safely in Beaufort harbour in this State; not, however, before the safety and the lives of all on board were in imminent danger from her several times striking with violence on the Bar. It is supposed that if the condition of the boiler had remained undiscovered for a few minutes longer, an explosion would have taken place.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the David Brown:

Mrs. Collins and family, Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Rev. Dr. McDowall, Rev. Mr. Blodgett, Doctor Burgoyne, Doctor Anderson, Lieut. J. A. Smith, U. S Army, Messrs. Jervey, Durand, Mott, Trezerant, Wilson, Moses, Baker, Wilde, and Mr. Howland and daughter.

A. M. Scott, Governor of the State of Mississippi, died of Cholera, at Jackson, Miss. on the 12th ult.

The Communication of "A Farmer," in our next.

The President, with the Vice President, Mr. Secretary Woodbury, and his immediate attendants, passed through this City unexpectedly, as we learn, this morning, on his return to Washington. He arrived from Providence, in the Providence steamboat, at a sufficiently early hour to take the Rail-Road line for Philadelphia at 6 o'clock, and may therefore, if he chooses, sleep to-night at Baltimore, and be in Washington on the 4th of July.

We hear no reason assigned for the President's thus curtailing his tour, and suddenly returning to the seat of government. Probably the conviction that his health & strength are unequal to the continued exertion of a further progress, induced him to abandon all idea of proceeding, and go back at once without notice, that he might avoid importunate attentions.

The party did not land, we hear, in the city at all, but finding on arriving, that the Philadelphia boat had started, the Rhode Island steamboat Providence followed her down the bay, and put the President and attendants on board, off Bedlow's Island.

New York American, July 3.

Supreme Court.—Jacob Elliot, of Lenoir county, has been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the County Courts of this State.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ives, of the Diocess of North Carolina, has just concluded his annual visit to the churches in this neighborhood. We hope from the cordial commendations of his preaching generally, and the enthusiasm that he seemed to inspire in some of his parishioners that he has effected some good. He certainly is an able vindicator of the Faith, and a most eloquent speaker. He has gone on a visit to Buncombe County, to dedicate a Church built by Mr. Baring—From there he will probably go to New York.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Wheat crops.—We are sorry to learn that there has been a more complete failure in the Wheat crops in this and the adjoining counties than has happened for many years. There had been every prospect of uncommonly good harvests until blossom time, the heavy rains at that critical period has rendered the heads almost barren. We understand that nothing like a half crop will be the average:—The prospect for Corn is thus far very fine.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Rail Road.—The Stock of this Company has taken another rise, and several sales have been effected within the past two days at *one hundred and five* Dollars per Share—at which rate they are now in brisk demand.

The Road has been used in a continued line to the inclined plane from Charleston, and from the inclined plane to Hamburg, by a hand car, running on the wooden rail, the iron for which is now conveying, and we shall soon have the satisfaction of announcing a junction—the ironing of twenty-two miles being all that is now required to complete it.—*Charleston Courier.*

Harvest—It is still estimated, that the crop of Wheat in Lower Virginia is only about one-half of the average crop. The harvest on the North side of the James River is supposed to be better than on the South. The Jefferson "Free Press" of the 27th of June says, "it is thought the crop (in that county) will be better than that of last year." We understand, that in Frederick, &c. about one-third of the Crop is estimated to be lost.

Rich. Enq.

THE DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.

Dear Uncle.—We are safe and sound, and all ashore, and I am requested to answer your letter; for Major Donelson has so much writing to do that he can't find time. You can't think what an impression I and the President make as we pass along. The women and girls are all crazy to see us. Perhaps they think we want to get married. But it's no such thing. As for me, I have no office to support a wife with, and I don't know of any vacancy which will happen very soon. And the President has pledged himself not to be engaged till he has seen our Downingville girls. I thought it was all over with us the other day when we heard they were going to turn out five thousand girls at Lowell to try our tempers. When I was reading the newspaper to the General and come to "five thousand," says the President, says he, "Major Downing," says he, "have you read that right?" "Yes: have I," says I, "five thousand—and in white too—and handsome and neat to boot." The President laughed, and says he, "that's a hard one." Major Downing," says he, "that beats all—but the battle of New Orleans. I must see those Lowell girls. And if you and Mr. Van Buren and Cass all stay in Boston, or where you pleas, I'll go and see those girls." "Major Downing!" says he, and he struck his cane on the floor hard enough to break an inch board in two—"I was *always* in favor of the tariff."

I'll tell you what it is uncle, the President is a tender-hearted man as any in the world. And there ain't a single widow or girl of twenty, in all Connecticut, where we have just been, that believes any thing about shooting the six militia men, or killing Arbuthnot and Ambrister, any more than you or I, or the best democrats that ever voted for Sam. Smith, for Governor down east. W shall all go to Lowell, every one of us, without, may be, Cass and Woodbury, who have wives and children at home. And when we come away, you mark my words, it will be a hard thing to find a dry eye.

Between you and me, there is one thing I don't like in this journey, and that is, I don't like the notion of having that little New York Dutchman with us. He is always getting us into some scrape. He pretends to be a very great friend of me and of the President too. And says, if he is the next President, I shall be Secretary of State or a Foreign Minister, just as I please. But then I understood him. I ain't such a fool but what I know what became of Berrien and Ingham; and I know all about Eaton too. I hain't lived so long in Washington for nothing.

We shall certainly go to Downingville.—Get every thing ready. Pick up all the loose rocks in lane—throw the appletree brush over the fence and shut up the hogs; and have your committee of arrangements and your archers ready.

Your neffu, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 17.

The import of the week is 25613 bags,—namely, 18487 from the United States, 5042 from Brazil, and 84 from Demerara and the West Indies. Prices are kept steady at last week's rates.

May 23 —The demand has been limited to the immediate supply of the spinners' wants, and the sales hardly exceed 1500 bags a day upon the average. To day's sales are 2000 bags. The arrivals since the 17th inst. have been 7 vessels from the U. States, 1 from Brazil, and 1 from Bombay.

LONDON MARKET, *May* 21.—Cotton—The demand still continues limited, but holders remain firm.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, last evening, by the Rev. John Maginnis, Mr. PATRICK DAILEY, merchant of this place, to Miss CATHARINE MOONEY, daughter of Edward Mooney, Esq.

In Duplin County, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Hufham, the Rev. ROBERT McNAB, to Miss ELIZABETH H. DUNN, both of Duplin.

On the 1st inst, at Harlem Heights, N. Y. by the Rev. Dr. Bogart, Col. AARON BURR, to Mrs. ELIZA JUMEL.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY BARGE, relict of the late Geo. K. Barge, aged about 70 years, a worthy and respectable inhabitant of this place for 20 years.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 7 a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15.—Cotton, new, 10½ a 11 62½. Corn 65 a 68. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5¾. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have read with careful attention the *Address* which has been published by a Committee on the subject of altering and amending the Constitution of the State. I shall not undertake to give an opinion one way or another about the merits of the production. But the facts disclosed by it have *startled me.* I have referred to the revenue list and the census, and my confidence in statements of the respectable gentlemen who have signed the Address has been confirmed. I have no doubt that the cause must prevail, for it is the cause of *justice* and *truth* and *equal rights.* I have heretofore indolently taken these things into view upon mere party grounds, until this temperate discussion has forced me to examine the subject. I now confess myself an advocate for *Reform*, and so I shall vote.

But there is one amendment to the Constitution which I think a very essential one, and since nothing is said about it in the *Address*, I hope you may find a corner in your paper for this notice of it—especially as it is recommended to the people.

It is proposed to abolish the 14th section of the Constitution, that *obliges* the Legislature to elect the "field officers of our militia," and to substitute in its place another section, which *"allows"* the General Assembly to provide by law, for the manner of appointing these officers. This is right and it is necessary. If the People could but be present to witness the scenes which are enacted before—at—and after these elections, they would cry out as it were with one voice—"Let this be altered!" The aspirant for the title of "General" or "Colonel" may be seen in Raleigh every winter, trudging about from room to room, and looking as little *like a soldier* as any creature you ever saw with pantaloons on, electioneering for this office. The election comes on, and a scene of commotion in the Legislative Halls ensues which I cannot describe, and if I could do it with accuracy, I should be ashamed to publish it The members seldom ballot before 12 o'clock, and not unfrequently, there is no election, and therefore the House adjourns For what purpose? If the People are curious to know, their members can tell them!!

Another night's electioneering, and another day's session, brings on another ballot, when the Hon. Mr. ——— is declared to be "duly elected" it may be a 'General,' or it may be a 'Colonel.' The one side are "put out" by their defeat—it is 12 o'clock again and past it—the friends of the successful canvasser are *excited* or would be pleased to get so by *"mixing"* with their friends—business is out of the question after one day's ☞ great work is performed, and therefore the House again adjourns! But then the sequel is the best of all. The victorious General (or Colonel as the case may be) invites the members to take *'refreshment'* with him, on that evening, and they all go excepting those who belong to the——is it *Temperate* Society, or *Temperance* Society? 'Tis no matter which, they don't go; and if the people feel a curiosity to know *all* that follows, they can find it out by *closely* examining their representatives! It is my part and duty to let them know that this gentleman's title has cost them *constitutionally* and in fact $600!! It used to be fashionable to elect all these field officers at once—and to take "refreshment" before the election came on; and to act on the recommendations of the courts martial, but, I fear it is becoming otherwise, either, because fashions are changeable, or else those "refreshments" are agreeable things of evenings to a careworn body of anxious legislators. And who, and what is this *field officer*, which has cost $600 to make him so. One who most patriotically flourishes about through his Battalion, District, Regiment, or whatever it is called, a few hot days in the year, just so as to comply with the letter of the law, dresses himself in splendid regimentals that make the Tailors laugh, and the country Lasses smile a benignant smile. Thus he is dubbed with a high sounding title for his life, and he soon makes way for his friend by resigning his office per letter to his Excellency, with postage not paid, and this is about the last we hear of the military exploits of the redoubtable field officer. It may well be called an "empty title" that he bears, for it empties the public purse to elect him—it "empties" his pocket to 'rig himself,' and pay his landlord at the seat of government—and it "empties" many little nameless things to "refresh" the victor and his friends.

A bad example even about trifles is never without followers. *"Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus"*. The transition is easy from electioneering for field officers to electioneering for Governor—for Judges &c. and the devotees of this fashion may well argue to his Honor or to his Excellency, that their strife was greater and the fruits of his success more rich and bountiful and therefore may not the troops be *refreshed*"? what think you friend, how would it look in print, that the *Judge* elect, had "refreshed" his friends after his election? Do you despise my question? How long has it been since the General Assembly scouted the pretensions of a man who should *electioneer* for the office of a *Judge?* Only so long ago as they would have scorned to attend a *"feast of liquid things"* prepared by a "field officer of the militia." And by the rule of three, can you not prove to your readers how remote is the period when Governors and Judges in North Carolina will furnish another evidence of the tyranny of fashion.

This 14th section then, is a fruitful source of evil, and it should be changed.—Let these field officers beg their titles before some other tribunal, and not disturb our legislative halls. It will save money—it will save time—it will promote good order and quietness—and break down a pernicious example which is spreading itself to other patronage of more consequence to the publick. When the Constitution was framed, it was well enough, for reasons that are very obvious to all, but our constitution is greatly changed since 1776. Then we were at *war*—but now we are at peace—Then we were a purely sovereign State—but now we are united to a great confederacy of states for mutual protection—Then to be a general was to be an *officer*, but now what is it?—Remember these words of *Claudien*,

"Eheu! quam brevibus pereunt ingentia causis."

RECTUS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 4, 1833, at 9 A. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with the Jas. Sea well in tow, with Salt, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for Willkings & Co., George Ragland & Co., Alexander McKenzie, E. L. & W. Winslow, Henry Horn, John C. Latta, Charles Stuart, Benj. Rush, Jos. Baker, Jno. Huske & Son, Nott & Starr, P. Pearce, George W. McDonald, John Winslow, John Crusoe, C. T. Haigh, Wm. S. Latta, Chas. P. Mallett, Jerry Kyle, C. T. Stewart, Hall & Johnson, L. Brown, Barnum Beach, Robert Collins, Thomas Cochran, E. J. Hale and W. Whitehead, *of this place* For H. P. Grinnell, A. Lindsey, N. Phillips, A. Parker & Co., W. F. Phifer, J. Cowles, Hugh Moore, John Anderson, J. Stickney, S. & W. Moore, Tryam McFarland, Isaac C. Patridge, Wm. Green, and John B. Troy, *of the interior.*

Also, on the 7th inst., at 5 P. M. Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Willkings & Co., John M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, Amos Kimball, Jas. Martine, E. L. & W. Winslow, W. S. Latta, H. Horn, Nott & Starr, W. Whitehead, Jones Fuller, James Hadlock, John Huske & Son, Arch'd Campbell, and Jos. Baker, *of this place.* J. Anderson, Jr., Tryam McFarland, Ch. Robinson, Judge Martin, J. & M. Lindsay, W. Boylan, W. Albright, T. Steel, Birdsey & Roberts, and N. Hill, *of the interior.*

DEPARTED, July 5, at 5½ P. M. Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Flour, Wool, Feathers, &c., for W. Whitehead, Hall & Johnson, D. Shaw, and John Crusoe.

Also, on the 8th inst. at 5 A. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, for Wilmington

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Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 8.

Schooners Polly from New York, William Henry from Charleston, Little Jack from ditto, M. M. Martin from New York.

A Meeting

OF the Trustees of the *Donaldson Academy and Manual Labour School*, will be held in the Session House of the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday the 16th July, at 4 o'clock P. M. The business to come before the Board is as follows:

1. To decide when the School shall go into operation.
2. To elect a Principal Instructor, should the way be open.
3. To take measures for the erection of the Academy Buildings.
4. To dispose of the Donaldson Lot.
5. To procure a Superintendant of the Manual Labour Department.
6. To transact such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'ry.*

July 4, 1833.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has lately taken that pleasant residence lately occupied by Mr. Elisha Stedman, dec'd, and is prepared to take Boarders on reasonable terms.

M. McGARY.

July 9, 1833. 40-f.

Law Books, &c.

STARKIE on Evidence; Kent's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading; do. on Bills; Tidd's Practice and Appendix; Mitford's Pleading; Adams on Ejectment; Chitty's Blackstone; Comyn on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Selwyn's Nisi Prius; Maddock's Chancery With a variety of other new Books, just rec'd for sale by

E. J HALE

July 8.

The Lectures

OF the MEDICAL COLLEGE of the *State of South Carolina*, will be commenced on the second *Monday of November next*

The Board of Trustees of the Institution appointed by the Legislature, consists of the following Members:—

*Hon. C J Colcock, President; Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D. Sec'y; Hon. W Drayton; Hon H. L. Pinckney; Hon Sam Prioleau; Hon Elias Horry; Nathaniel Heyward; *R. J Turnbull, Mitchell King; Jacob Ford, and H A Desaussure, Esquires.*

*Hon Jas. Hamilton in the place of R. J. Turnbull, Esq. deceased.

The Professors are:—

Of Anatomy, *John Edwards Holbrook*, M. D.
Of Surgery, *John Wagner*, M. D.
Of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, *Sam. Henry Dickson*, M D
Of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, *Thomas G Prioleau*, M. D.
Of Materia Medica, *Henry R Frost*. M D.
Of Chemistry, *Edmund Ravenel*, M D
Of Physiology, *James Moultrie*, Jr. M. D
Demonstrator of Anatomy, *John Bellinger*, M D.

Clinical Lectures will be given twice a week, during the ensuing session, at the Alms House and Marine Hospital, by Professors *Frost* and *Wagner*.

SAM. HENRY DICKSON, M D Dean.

Charleston, July 2. 40 cam N.

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and commitment to any jail in Georgia, South Carolina, or North Carolina—my negro boy *RICHARD* or *DICK*, as he sometimes calls himself Richard absconded from my house on the 11th of this month, and I suppose he is attempting to make his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, from which place he was brought within the last 12 months. He is eighteen or twenty years of age, about five feet nine inches high—dark complected, has a down cast look when spoken to—he is rather square built, with a round face, and if I recollect aright, has a small scar or dimple on one of his cheeks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and any information respecting him, thankfully received by the subscriber at Lexington, Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

THOS C. BILLUPS.

July 2. 40-4w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833.

Elijah Morris, vs Alexander McDugald } *Original Attachment, Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, therefore *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeable to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May. A D. 1833 CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*

July 2. 40-6w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833.

Joseph Davis, and Ellender his wife, *vs* William Kees, John Kees, Vinson Kees, James Kees, Samuel Kees, Thomas Kees, Cornelius Kees, and Sally Kees.

IT appearing to the Court, that Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees and William Kees, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the aforesaid Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees, and William Kees, appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1833. CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*

July 2. 40-6w.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARY has left me without sufficient cause, and has threatened to do so ever since we have been married. I have given her all the property I got of or by her, and all she bought while a widow; and of the same I have paid to the amount of $61, which I have given to her. There is some of her debts she contracted while a widow unpaid, which she is to pay herself, as I have given her the said property.—She is not to run me in debt, and is to maintain herself and children, by an agreement made in the presence of David Cashwill, the 26th of June, 1833.

This is therefore to forwarn all persons dealing with her, with an expectation of my paying the same, as I do not intend paying any debts of her contracting.

THOMAS CASHWILL, Junr.

Sampson County, N. C. July 1, 1833. 40-2w.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Brother Jonathan's Wife's advice to her daughter on the day of her marriage.

Now Mary, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian Fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, time, and death. New ones will be formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present moment, to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide and for the wife to take care of and see that every thing, within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore, let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing, and every thing in its place—a time for every thing and every thing in its time—are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen is indispensable; for without such knowledge, a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in these things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor, above all things, to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered as necessary to this important end; but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide: these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these, it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the brightest prospects; but, from her petulent, peevish and complaining disposition, and negligence every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and not readily believe an ill report. Throw the mantle of charity over their feelings, knowing that we are all human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your Bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography, and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused nor in a hurry: treat them with hospitality and politeness; and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never teaze them to do this, or that, which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that, "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so: let it be regulated by reason and common sense.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinaries excepted, let your seat be vacated at Church.

As to dress: decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want—follow the fashions of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; but be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.

Avoid night meetings at private houses, where every one is priest. These, I fear, have a tendency to affect the passions more than mend the heart.—Who knows the resting place of an enthusiastic and fanatic mind? Let your evenings generally be spent at home.

As you have attended to the study of Botany, and discovered a taste for flowers, I would not by any means draw your attention from so innocent and pleasing an amusement. But let your garden be small and well laid out, and the plants selected to your taste. See to the management of it yourself. It is a pleasant exercise, productive of health of body, and serenity of mind. Let the order, neatness, and the display of beauty in your garden, be the index of what may be seen in your house.

One thing more: the management of domestics. See that all things go right in the kitchen. Let every thing be done according to order. Never dispute with a servant in what way a thing shall be done. Let your commands be promptly obeyed. Observe a mild dignity; but avoid all improper familiarity with those who may be placed under you. Be never hasty and impetuous; but calm and deliberate. Reprove when necessary, with mildness and determination; but never make a long harangue about matters of minor importance. Too much reproof, especially if delivered in a passion, or high tone of voice, is apt to lose its desired effect, and produce re-action on the part of the dependent. Dignity, decision, and condescension, must be assimilated in such a manner as to command respect. Undue severity will so operate on the mind of domestics as to destroy respect, and create disaffection and hatred. Never charge a domestic with lying without irrefragable proof—then punish or dismiss him. To say frequently and upon all occasions to a domestic, "*you lie,*" is perfectly ridiculous, and has an evil tendency. If he be a liar, you harden him; if otherwise, you injure his feelings and destroy his confidence.

I have done—you have my best wishes.

Just Published, at this Office,

BISHOP IVES'S CHARGE to the late Convention, "on the importance of Christian Education"

June 15, 1833.

"*The Elect saved by Faith,*"

A SERMON, by the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 18.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES,

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

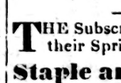
Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Summer Clothing.

JUST received on consignment, by the Steamer John Walker, an assortment of light READY MADE *SUMMER CLOTHING,* and for sale cheap, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

May 28. 34tf.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA,
10 " " SHERRY, } WINE,

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 28. 34tf.

OXEN for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale 4 pair of Oxen, well broke, and in good order.

M McGARY.

May 20, 1833.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Situated on Hay Mount, at present occupied by Mr. G Holmes, containing about four acres of Land. On the premises is a good Dwelling and necessary Out Houses, and a good Well of Water.

For terms &c., apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 27. 34tf.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,

For sale by

JONES FULLER.

May 21st, 1833. 33 tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 34tf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig FISHER, daily expected at Wilmington, and will sail in all this month, the bulk of 300 or 400 bales of Cotton will be taken at a reasonable rate, if application be made soon to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 4, 1833. 35-tf.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c. viz.

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also,*
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article, and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Lumber.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.

M. McGARY.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1833 29tf.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL,* will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe,
L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure,*
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.

For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Tom Cringle's Log; Sarran's Lafayette; Lives of the Poets; Humourist's own Book; Eben Erskine; Romance of the Forest; Young Man's own Book; Mrs. Barbauld's Stories; Scientific Dialogues; Evenings at Home; Falconer's Shipwreck; Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Purify's Selection of Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1833.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market, and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by carefuland skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. 1-8tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHION,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

NEW FALL AND W... GOODS.

P. DAL...

IS now receiving from New York... his Fall and Winter supply of... consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware...
HATS, SHOES, IRON...
WARE, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the... terms. Country Merchants and ... to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of A... ING CLOTHS, kept constantly on...

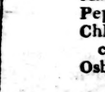
15th Oct., 1832.

IMPORTA... *To Physicians, and ... Medicines,*

R. MAYNARD,

WHOLESALE DRU...

Person-Street, opposite W...



ARE now receiving a ... Assortment of DRU... PAINTS, DYE STUFF... MATERIALS, &c. T... the largest that has ev... this Market, and which h... genuine, and are determined to s... possible terms. Physicians and ... are invited to call and examine the... will be promptly attended to. ... Physicians put up at the shortest ... *Oct.* 1.

Cape Fear & Yadkin ...

PURSUANT to the provisions of ... gislature of North Carolina, ... incorporate the Cape Fear and ... Company," the undersigned Com... ed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* ... scription to the Capital Stock of ... will be opened at the Court Hou... 8th instant, and continued open ... Fear in Fayetteville, after that ... tice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832.

FOR S...LE

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Ink Powder and Liquid, and any ... Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and ...
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil,
Peppermint and Bonesett,
Chlorine Tooth-wash,
Osborne's Superior Wash ... ple and Mahogany,
Superior Hair, Clothes, ... White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments ... quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and ... Shop Furniture, Crucibles, ... vaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, ...

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & ... nuts.

R. MAY...

October 2.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAN... my Agent for the collecti... Accounts due to me, with in... indiscriminately, by legal pro... fail to pay on first application.

I OFFER for sale at my Sto... Market Square, Person-st.,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Co...
Facing, Padding and Shoe L...
Common and Coarse Shoes, ... tail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varn...
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortm...

Sugar and C...

JUST received, by the late ar... GOODS

Which we offer on very accommo...

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and N... bright and a good grain
3 do. and 10 bbls. Coppera...
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum...
30 bags high scented Rio C...
20 do. Porto Rico
35 do. St. Domingo
10 bbls. Jamaica
10 Bags Pepper and Spice...
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Ma...
5 do. Marseille...
3 do. Teneriffe
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted...
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very ...
Cotton Baggin, Saltpetre, ...

WILL...

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Just received from N...

And for sale at E. J. Hale's ...

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYET...

MORRISON'S Pi...

The Hygeian Universal Me... British College of He...

Which, by removing all obstruc... testines; thoroughly cleansing the ... more purity to the Blood, and thro... its *free circulation;* strikes at the ro... es, and is good in all cases, giving ... and strength. Price one dollar a ...

A Servant Wo...

TO hire, who may be considered ... Apply to C. P. M...

June 24, 1833.

A PIANO FORTE for sale ... C. P. M...

June 24, 1833.